

In his biography of David Lloyd George, "David Lloyd George" published in London in 1948, Malcolm Thompson, David Lloyd George's biographer, on page 257, describes how badly Great Britain was faring in the war when the October 1916 so-called "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'" was made:

"AS THE AUTUMN DREW ON THE FAILURE OF OUR MILITARY EFFORTS AND THE FUTILITY OF OUR STRATEGY OF ATTRITION, THE GROWING WEAKNESS OF RUSSIA AND THE SWIFT DWINDLING OF OUR FOOD SUPPLIES AS A RESULT OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE WARFARE, ALL COMBINED TO PRESENT A HOPELESS PICTURE IN WHICH NOTHING GAVE ANY PROMISE THAT WE WERE ADVANCING TOWARD VICTORY. TO SOME, THIS DARK OUTLOOK SUGGESTED THAT IT WAS TIME TO CALL OFF THE WAR."

General Christian Jan Smuts, a Member of the British War Cabinet in 1917, and an Ex-Premier of South Africa, was quoted in "The Jewish Chronicle" of London, on October 31, 1930, page 22, as having stated:

". . . The Balfour Declaration . . . was intended to rally powerful Jewish influence for the Allied Cause AT THE DARKEST HOUR OF THE WAR."

Rabbi Stephen Wise and Jacob deHaas, in their "The Great Betrayal", page 8, quote General Smuts as having said the same about the so-called "Balfour Declaration":

". . . Its intention was to obtain the powerful Jewish influence for the Allied cause AT THE DARKEST HOUR OF THE WAR."

Samuel Landman is quoted in "The Jewish Chronicle" of London, on November 29, 1935, page 31, as having stated:

"The Balfour Declaration was not given out of sentimental love of the Jewish people, but was actually a contract given to the Jewish people in exchange for certain political advantages to the Allies DURING THE MOST CRITICAL PERIOD OF THE WAR YEARS."

In "Louis D. Brandeis", his biography of Supreme Court Justice Brandeis, Mr. Jacob deHaas recalled that Brandeis first impressed his Zionist views for the future of Palestine upon President Wilson in the first months after the outbreak of World War I in Europe in July 1914 and that Brandeis was able to get President Wilson to then discuss the future of Palestine with the British and French Ambassadors in Washington, on page 79 Mr. deHaas stated:

"EARLY IN THE FALL OF 1914 BRANDEIS . . . DID NOT HESITATE TO APPROACH PRESIDENT WILSON, WHO SYMPATHIZED FULLY WITH BRANDEIS' ZIONIST VIEW, AND THEN PROCEEDED TO DISCUSS THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE WITH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS IN WASHINGTON."

In "The Real Origin of the Balfour Declaration", published in London in 1946, page 11, Captain H. C. Head-Jenner confirmed that the October 1916 so-called "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'" was made one year before the issuance of so-called "Balfour Declaration":

"Further talks were held, at which Dr. Weizmann was present, all of which were held with the knowledge of Lord Hankey, at that time Secretary of the Cabinet. These resulted in an understanding, OR GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT, that Zionists should work for active Jewish sympathy and support for the Allied cause, especially in the United States, so as to bring about a radical pro-Ally tendency in that country, AND THAT THE BRITISH CABINET WOULD HELP THE JEWS TO GAIN PALESTINE IN RETURN FOR THIS."

United States Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, father of the present Mayor of New York City, and the moving spirit in the so-called American Christian Palestine Committee, the most effective Zionist front in the United States, is quoted in "America and Palestine" published by the American Zionist Emergency Council, on page 93, as having stated the following to the United States Senate on March 1, 1944:

"Although it was issued in the name of the British Government, the Balfour Declaration was, as a matter of fact, a joint policy of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. BEFORE ITS OFFICIAL PUBLICATION IT WAS THE SUBJECT OF PROLONGED AND CORDIAL NEGOTIATION BETWEEN MR. WOODROW WILSON AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE, the respective heads of the two Governments."

The extent to which Brandeis was able to influence President Wilson on matters concerning the so-called "Balfour Declaration" is described in "The Jewish National Home" by Paul Goodman, on page 33:

"The beneficent influence exerted by the American Jews LED BY LOUIS D. BRANDEIS . . . MANIFESTED ITSELF IN THE POLICY BY WHICH PRESIDENT WILSON . . . APPROVED AND SUPPORTED THE BALFOUR DECLARATION."

Dr. Chaim Weizmann acknowledged the valuable support Brandeis gave to Zionist plans in his tribute to Brandeis which appeared in the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. 2, page 46:

"The Zionist leaders received valuable support from the United States, WHERE THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT HAD MADE GREAT STRIDES UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICE BRANDEIS . . ."

Christopher Hugh Sykes, the son of Sir Mark Sykes, the Assistant Secretary of the British War Cabinet which negotiated the October 1916 so-called "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'" between Zionists and Great Britain, advances in his "Two Studies in Virtue" on page 183, the generally understood explanation of the powerful influence exerted over President Wilson by Brandeis:

" . . . Sykes (was told in 1916) of a very curious and powerful influence which Zionists could exert. One of President Wilson's closest advisers and friends was Justice Louis D. Brandeis, a Jew with the passionate Zionist faith of a recent convert. It was believed, with what if any degree of truth it would be hard to say, that Wilson was attached to Brandeis by ties of peculiar hardness, because, so the story ran, in his earlier days the future President had been saved by this man from appearing in a damaging law-suit. It was said that Brandeis was regarded by Wilson as the man to whom he owed his career."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the uncrowned king of the Zionist dynasty in the United States, in "The New Palestine" of New York, of October 28, 1927, Vol. 13, No. 11, corroborated Senator Wagner's statement to the United States Senate:

"If President Wilson had not been ready to give explicit assent to the terms of the Balfour Declaration, IT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE."

Senator Wagner's statement to the United States Senate is corroborated again in the Zionist London publication "World Jewry", in its November 2, 1934 issue, page 635, where Mr. Jacob deHaas of New York, the close collaborator of Rabbi Wise, is quoted as follows:

" . . . THE DECLARATION WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN ISSUED IF THE ACT HAD NOT HAD THE ENCOURAGEMENT, SUPPORT AND APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT WILSON."

In "The New Palestine" of November 11, 1927, Volume 13, No. 13, Rabbi Wise is quoted on President Wilson's support:

"Great Britain would never have issued the Balfour Declaration, IF SOME OF US IN AMERICA STANDING AT WILSON'S SIDE HAD NOT MOVED THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO SEE THE FITNESS OF MAKING AN INFORMAL AGREEMENT WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WITHOUT WHICH THE BALFOUR DECLARATION WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN UTTERED."

In "Challenging Years—The Autobiography of Stephen Wise", Rabbi Wise stated on page 39:

"IF THE PRESIDENT HAD NOT BEEN READY TO GIVE EXPLICIT ASSENT TO THE TERMS OF THE BALFOUR DECLARATION, IT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE."

Jacob deHaas had first-hand knowledge of the part President Wilson played in the issuance of the so-called "Balfour Declaration" and is quoted as follows in "The Jewish Chronicle" of London on May 22, 1936, page 44:

" . . . THE BALFOUR DECLARATION WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN ISSUED WITHOUT THE CONSENT AND APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT WILSON . . ."

The security and survival of the United States as a sovereign nation are endangered as the direct consequence of an existing so-called "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'" between Zionist leaders in the United States and leaders of the Republican and Democratic Parties in fierce competition with each other since 1912 for the political victories at the polls assured by Zionist support for their respective candidates for political office in election years. This situation is a more ominous threat to the security and survival of the nation than appears on the surface. This demands serious consideration by the nation before it is too late to do anything to eliminate this ever-present danger without resorting to war.

(more to follow as soon as possible)

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